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Hongkong Daily Press.

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ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 27.

No. 18,807. 號七零百八千一第 日五十二月七年午戊 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1918. 六拜禮 號一十三月八年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "	12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "
1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
NIGHTS CARS	NIGHTS CARS
6.50 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	6.50 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour	Every Half-Hour
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour	1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " " " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " " " " " "
5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
NIGHTS CARS on Week Days.	NIGHTS CARS on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
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Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
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General Managers. 1184

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.
CANTON (Yat Shek Yan)	dep.	7.30		8.58		11.15		1.04		2.50		4.38	
SHEN LUNG	dep.	8.46		1.17		1.23		1.34		3.40		5.30	
Yung Kwan	dep.	10.39		3.08		3.50		3.58		5.40		7.30	
Shing Mun	dep.		8.13	4.27		4.11		4.23		6.10		8.00	
Shing Mun	dep.		8.33	4.47		4.31		4.43		6.30		8.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		8.53	5.08		4.51		5.03		6.50		8.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		9.13	5.28		5.11		5.23		7.10		9.00	
Yung Kwan	dep.		9.33	5.48		5.31		5.43		7.30		9.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		9.53	5.68		5.51		6.03		7.50		9.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		10.13	5.88		6.11		6.23		8.10		10.00	
Yung Kwan	dep.		10.33	6.08		6.31		6.43		8.30		10.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		10.53	6.28		6.51		7.03		8.50		10.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		11.13	6.48		7.11		7.23		9.10		11.00	
Yung Kwan	dep.		11.33	6.68		7.31		7.43		9.30		11.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		11.53	6.88		7.51		8.03		9.50		11.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		12.13	7.08		8.11		8.23		10.10		12.00	
Yung Kwan	dep.		12.33	7.28		8.31		8.43		10.30		12.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		12.53	7.48		8.51		9.03		10.50		12.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		1.13	7.68		9.11		9.23		11.10		1.00	
Yung Kwan	dep.		1.33	7.88		9.31		9.43		11.30		1.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		1.53	8.08		9.51		10.03		11.50		1.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		2.13	8.28		10.11		10.23		12.10		1.60	
Yung Kwan	dep.		2.33	8.48		10.31		10.43		12.30		1.80	
Yung Kwan	dep.		2.53	8.68		10.51		11.03		12.50		2.00	
Yung Kwan	dep.		3.13	8.88		11.11		11.23		1.10		2.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		3.33	9.08		11.31		11.43		1.30		2.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		3.53	9.28		11.51		12.03		1.50		2.60	
Yung Kwan	dep.		4.13	9.48		12.11		12.23		2.10		2.80	
Yung Kwan	dep.		4.33	9.68		12.31		12.43		2.30		3.00	
Yung Kwan	dep.		4.53	9.88		12.51		1.03		2.50		3.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		5.13	10.08		1.11		1.23		2.70		3.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		5.33	10.28		1.31		1.43		2.90		3.60	
Yung Kwan	dep.		5.53	10.48		1.51		1.63		3.10		3.80	
Yung Kwan	dep.		6.13	10.68		2.11		2.23		3.30		4.00	
Yung Kwan	dep.		6.33	10.88		2.31		2.43		3.50		4.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		6.53	11.08		2.51		2.63		3.70		4.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		7.13	11.28		3.11		3.23		3.90		4.60	
Yung Kwan	dep.		7.33	11.48		3.31		3.43		4.10		4.80	
Yung Kwan	dep.		7.53	11.68		3.51		3.63		4.30		5.00	
Yung Kwan	dep.		8.13	11.88		4.11		4.23		4.50		5.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		8.33	12.08		4.31		4.43		4.70		5.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		8.53	12.28		4.51		4.63		4.90		5.60	
Yung Kwan	dep.		9.13	12.48		5.11		5.23		5.10		5.80	
Yung Kwan	dep.		9.33	12.68		5.31		5.43		5.30		6.00	
Yung Kwan	dep.		9.53	12.88		5.51		5.63		5.50		6.20	
Yung Kwan	dep.		10.13	13.08		6.11		6.23		5.70		6.40	
Yung Kwan	dep.		10.33	13.28		6.31		6.43		5.90		6.60	
Yung Kwan	dep.		10.53	13.48		6.51		7.03		6.10		6.80	
Yung Kwan	dep.		11.13	13.68		7.11		7.23		6.30		7.00	

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TO-DAY.

THE POLICE RESERVE CAMPAIGN.
PROSECUTIONS UNDER THEATRE REGULATIONS.
NOMINAL FINES INFLICTED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. E. Wood, the managers of the Victoria Theatre, Empiro and Taiping Theatres were summoned, severally, for infringements of the Theatre Regulations.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), prosecuted. The first summons heard was that against the Victoria Theatre for (1) neglecting to keep a clear passage or gangway 3 feet wide in the rear of the seating circle; (2) for unlawfully obstructing with wooden rails the gangway at the sides of the seating accommodation on the ground floor; (3) failing to indicate by notices in English and Chinese all exit doors for the use of the public.

Mr. Ray, the manager of the Theatre, appeared on behalf of the lessee.

Mr. Wood: Mr. Ray, are you the lessee of the Theatre? Mr. Ray: No, I am the manager.

Is it a Company?—Yes. Mr. Wood: Mr. Jenkin, what is your position?—Mr. Jenkin: The same as in the last prosecution, sir.

Mr. Ray said he wished to submit that he had only been manager of the Theatre for the last three months. The arrangements in the Theatre were the same to-day as when it started nine years ago. As soon as the summonses were served on him he saw Mr. Woodhouse, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who suggested that he should plead that he had had no means of ascertaining what the regulations were. For nine years the Theatre had been run on the same conditions, though he had made a few necessary alterations.

Mr. Wood: That is to say this has been going on for years. The gangway passages have been the same; there are no Chinese or English notices indicating the exits; and what about a clear passage no less than three feet wide at the rear of the seating circle? You have no passage there? Mr. Ray replied that there is a passage, exactly three feet wide, sufficient for all purposes. With regard to the gangway, it was not opened until the performance commenced. Mr. Jenkin visited the Theatre at 9.10 p.m. on August 24th, when the performance was not in progress, with the result that he found the gangway barred. The gangway was not up with the intention of directing the audience to the different classes or which they had purchased seats. He could not see any obstruction in that. According to the Theatre Regulations he could apply to the Governor to cancel any regulation as far as his theatre was concerned.

Mr. Wood: Is that so, Mr. Jenkin? Mr. Jenkin replied that a Section in the Theatre Regulation was to the effect that the Governor might exempt if he thought fit.

Mr. Wood: Did you apply to the Governor?—Mr. Ray: I did not. I am waiting to see what will happen in this case before applying. It is extremely vexatious that the gangway should not be allowed.

Mr. Jenkin said that, with regard to the gangway in the rear of the circle, seating accommodation was limited by the licence to 100 persons in the circle itself. On the night in question, however, there were 170 seats placed in the circle, apparently owing to the film which was being screened that night. As a result there was no gangway at all.

Mr. Wood: You mean to say that none existed that night?—Mr. Jenkin replied that there was no gangway, in the rear of the seating accommodation in the circle, as required by the Ordinance. The space in the rear, was, therefore, only from 1ft. 9in. to 2ft. in width. As to the gangways in the block downstairs, they were blocked with six bars of wood, which were clamped, as it were, on to the edge of the chairs. That was the condition he found the gangways in when he paid his visit at 9.10 p.m.

Mr. Wood: Were there any persons in the Theatre at the time?—Mr. Jenkin: Yes, the theatre was filling rapidly. I went to the theatre at the close of the first performance and waited till the rise of the curtain for the second. With regard to the exit doors, there were long curtains hanging down and nothing to indicate to the stranger, or even to the habitués of the theatre, that these were exit doors.

Mr. Wood: I suppose that the statement made by the defendant is correct, namely, that these things had been going on for a number of years?—Mr. Jenkin: I have no knowledge.

Mr. Wood: I think it is so. I shall inflict a nominal fine. (To defendant.) Do you plead guilty or do you intend to defend the summons?—Mr. Ray: Will my pleading guilty deprive me from making representations to the Governor about the matter?

Mr. Wood: Certainly not.

Mr. Ray: Very well, then, I plead guilty.

Mr. Wood: You are fined \$1 on each summons.

THE TAIPING THEATRE. The manager of the Taiping Theatre was summoned for using the building for the performance of stage plays, and for neglecting to keep the requisite number of 6-c buckets filled with water.

Mr. Jenkin stated that, according to the licence, the management had to provide 24 three-gallon buckets of water for the use of the theatre in case of fire. On August 24th Inspector Eldridge visited the place and found seven buckets only on the stage, and Inspector Geeg found six buckets in the rear of the theatre.

Those were the only buckets filled with water that night. Looking round the office, Inspector Eldridge discovered five buckets without water. The lessee of the theatre had called on him (Mr. Jenkin) and explained that he had recently let out the theatre to another gentleman.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE FIGHTING ON THE CANTON-FUKIEN BORDER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, August 25th. The recent fighting on the Canton-Fukien border has been very discouraging to the Southern cause and cheering to the Southerners. The partial success obtained by the former at Tapu and vicinity was not followed up, evidently because they had neither the men nor the means of doing so. At the same time their small success inflicted terrible loss on the Tapu merchant class.

Fearing the consequences of the Northern invasion, the inhabitants took to flight, leaving their shops and goods a prey to the despoiler. It is very satisfactory to be able to report that the soldiers were not responsible, in the first place, for the wholesale plundering that ensued. The coolie class from neighbouring and distant villages are to blame for all this, notwithstanding the fact that their livelihood has been entirely dependent on the Tapu merchants. The Northern soldiers did not take possession in force, fearing the possibility of a rise on the part of the Southerners; otherwise, they might have protected the town from being plundered.

Chan Kwen-ming, in the meantime, withdrew his men, anxiously awaiting ammunition of which he was badly in need. At length supplies arrived, and he took up the offensive at once, driving away the plunderers, re-occupying Tapu, and then pressing north, driving the Northern troops out of Ying-tung, Hayang and Takhe. At the same time his troops from another quarter drove the Northerners out of Tingchow, and the latest news is to the effect that he has captured Liung-ngam-chow, an important town, militarily, between Shang-hang and Amoy. He has been able to accomplish all this in a few days, which indicates that the Northern forces are very ill-provisioned. Not only have they been driven back, but they have lost guns and several hundred rifles. The prisoners are being sent down to Swatow and shipped to Shang Hai.

The citizens of Swatow have been busy preparing to give a great welcome to the returning hero Liu Chi-luk. They are proud of his achievements, the last of which is the overthrow of Lung Chai-kwong's forces on the mainland. By right of conquest Swatow should be his to govern, but he regards Chan Kwen-ming as his superior and will not assume the position without his approval. Chan does not disapprove of Liu's assuming authority at Swatow. The former is carrying out a new sphere for himself, and Liu will assist him from Swatow. Their object is the subjugation of Fukien. When their task is accomplished the Province will be governed by its captor, Chan Kwen-ming.

The Southern forces here will soon have considerable reinforcements. Liu's followers probably amount to five thousand. It is reported also that an additional thousand troops are on their way from Canton to help Chan Kwen-ming. There is no appearance of the cessation of hostilities, and such desires for peace as are uttered come from the North, while the South appears more determined than ever on conquest. Now that Lung Chai-kwong's troops are *hors-de-combat*, the Fukien campaign can be prosecuted with greater vigour than ever.

who had mislaid the buckets. The lessee had found them since and had asked him (Mr. Jenkin) to represent matters to the magistrate.

Defendant, who said he had nothing to add, was fined \$10.

THE HONGKONG THEATRE.

The proprietor of the Hongkong Theatre was summoned for failing to keep a wet blanket immediately outside the box containing the cinematograph machine during a public performance.

Defendant stated that he had a blanket placed round the box, but he did not know if it was wet.

Mr. Wood said that defendant should have a wet blanket in the right position. Mr. Jenkin informed the magistrate that the blanket was in the right position, but was not wet. He said: "The point is that a dry blanket is not a wet blanket." (Laughter.) The same person was fined \$1 on August 9th for the same offence.

Defendant: It is through my ignorance. I thought you wanted a blanket. I did not know that it should be a wet one.

Mr. Wood: You were fined before—\$10. Defendant said he would feel much obliged if Mr. Jenkin would come round to the Theatre and point out to him any contraventions of the regulations so that he might be able to make proper arrangements and save himself from future summonses.

Mr. Jenkin replied that he intended to send round copies of the Theatre Regulations at his own expense to the several theatres in the Colony. He could not do more than that.

Mr. Wood observed that it seemed to him as if these breaches of the regulations had been going on for a long time.

Mr. Jenkin replied that his object in taking those summonses against the theatres was to have a nominal fine inflicted on them to serve as a warning to other theatre owners to comply with the regulations.

Mr. Wood remarked that a warning would have proved sufficient.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE. The manager of the Empire Theatre was summoned for failing to keep the requisite number of fire-buckets filled with water during a performance.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the defendant, stated that his client was ill and could not attend the Court. He (Mr. Gardiner) had been instructed to plead guilty. The licence required that 32 buckets of water should be provided. There were only eighteen buckets, and, as soon as his client was informed of the breach by Mr. Jenkin, he immediately provided the remaining fourteen.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$10.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR E. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

APPOINTMENT. H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. Harry Lovett Cumming to be a Lieutenant in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from 20th August, 1918, vice Lieut. Charles William McKenny transferred to the Supernumerary List.

STRENGTH. No. 988 Pte. C. E. Holmes was enrolled on 22nd August, 1918, and posted to "B" Co. No. 989 Pte. J. D. Birrell was enrolled on 23rd Aug., 1918. No. 990 Gunner R. W. Lee was enrolled on 26th Aug., 1918, and posted to Artillery Co. No. 991 Gunner W. J. Singer was enrolled on 28th Aug., 1918, and posted to Artillery Co. No. 519 Pte. W. J. Pringle, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

TRANSFER. No. 754 Pte. L. A. Barton, Mounted Sec., is transferred to "A" Co., No. 1 Platoon, dated 14th Aug., 1918.

ON returning from leave all ranks are warned that it is their duty to report the fact of their return to their unit Commanders, in writing.

EQUIPMENT BOARD. The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Monday, 9th September; Friday, 20th September; Monday, 30th September.

ANNUAL MUSKETY COURSE. To guard against any possibility of shortage of ammunition on the Range, unit commanders will inform the Quartermaster not later than noon on the day on which firing is to take place of the number of rounds required.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Tuesday, 3rd Sept.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Thursday, 5th Sept.:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 6th Sept.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

30th Aug. to 8th Sept., 1918:—

E. L. Manning Nightly:—Parades as per rotas posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m. on and from 2nd Sept.

Officers next for duty:—Belcher, Capt. Russell; Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Hill; Stonewall, Lt. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Belcher, at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belcher, at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff-Serjts. Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Serjt. Day, H.K.D.C. (Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Serjts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sgt. Williams, H.K.D.C. Detail of Belcher's Reliefs for Sept. and detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 10th September inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR E. A. MORGAN.

JUDGING DISTANCE.

Saturday, 7th Sept.:—

Platoons will parade as follows:—

Fall in, ready to march off, at 200 yards.

Firing Point, King's Park Range.

2.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon.

3.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon.

Half Machine-gun Co., Half Signalling Section, Half Mounted Section.

4.00 p.m. No. 1 Platoon.

4.45 p.m. No. 4 Platoon.

Dress, drill order.

Casuals, i.e., men who have to attend this parade as well as that on 14th September owing to their absence from the last Judging Distance parade, may parade with the Platoon most convenient for them.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 3rd Sept.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14, 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 4th Sept.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Musketry. Every N.C.O. and men will attend. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 5th Sept.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 6th Sept.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon will parade as ordered by Platoon Commander.

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 3rd Sept.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

EXPORT OF TIN PLATES WITHOUT PERMIT.

A REFUSAL USED AS A PERMIT.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Kwong Tack Lung firm was summoned for exporting 25 boxes of tin-plates. The Macao Steamboat Company, also, was summoned for the carriage of the tin-plates.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who appeared for the Steamboat Company, said his client admitted the offence.

A Chinese representative of the Kwong Tack Lung said he was not conversant with the English language, and, therefore did not know that the permit which the firm had been given had the chop "refused" upon it.

Mr. D. W. Tratman, Superintendent of Exports and Imports, who prosecuted, said there was an embargo at present on the export of tin-plates from the Colony.

The Kwong Tack Lung firm had applied for a permit to export 25 boxes of tin-plates to Macao. The permit was refused, but, according to office routine, a duplicate which bore no number, and had the "refused" chop on it, was given. In due course the tin-plates were conveyed to the Steamboat Company, and the goods were carried, the "refused" duplicate being used in lieu of a proper permit.

Mr. Shenton said that it was an oversight on the part of his client and would not occur again. There was no intention to defraud because the goods were marked in the manifest.

The Kwong Tack Lung firm was fined \$40, and the Macao Steamboat Company was fined \$20.

AUSTRALIA AND RECRUITING.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, in moving the adjournment, recently, said the Ministry desired as far as administrative work permitted to co-operate with members on recruiting. The news from the front intensified the need for Australia to do her duty to the very end.

The heart of Australia was as sound to-day as when she entered the war. It had happily been possible to banish some asperities from the political arena. The Ministry had shown its desire to fulfil in spirit the promise of consultation given by the Prime Minister at the Governor-General's Conference, and it hoped that co-operation in Parliament would continue in respect of recruiting and the other important problems facing the people of Australia. Parliament adjourned sine die.

5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 15 rounds of dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

Thursday, 5th Sept.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

Friday, 6th Sept.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 15 rounds of dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

MAKING-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 2nd Sept.:—

5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 2nd Sept.:—

5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 5th Sept.:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, 3rd Sept.:—

5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order. (Rifle, belt, sidearms and pouches).

RECRUITS.

Monday, 2nd Sept.:—

5.30 p.m. The following Recruits will parade at Kennedy Road Range:—Ptes. Coates, Elias, Peralta and Wheeler. Dress, drill order without rifles. Serjt. Edmonds will attend.

5.30 Remaining recruits of all units, except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground, under Serjt. Osberry. Dress, drill order.

Friday, 6th Sept.:—

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Serjt. Osberry. Dress, drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 4th Sept.:—

5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

DRESS.

Uniform—Drill order with belts will be worn by all Cadets attending the Swimming sports at Saturday, the 31st August.

NOTICE.

Cadets taking part in the swimming sports on Saturday will be at the V.B.C. not later than 2.30 p.m. in uniform.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, 30th August, 1918.

A BOY'S BRAVERY.

WOUNDED ROBBERS' SWIM FOR LIFE.

ONE DIES FROM EFFECTS OF GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.

TWO WOMEN GRIEVOUSLY INJURED.

Details of a gruesome tragedy, enacted on August 2nd, were related by Inspector Gordon to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday morning, when a Chinese was charged with attempting to commit an armed robbery and to do grievous bodily harm to two women on a junk at Sham-sui-po.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant and another man were engaged as *fohis* on board junk No. 3012, which at about 10 p.m. on August 2nd was lying in the harbour near Sham-sui-po. He had evidence to prove that at 4 p.m. on the day in question one of the men, who is now dead, met the defendant and had a long argument regarding the wealth of the mistress of the junk, who was reputed to be a rich woman. At about 10 p.m. on the same date defendant and the other man went to their quarters on the junk and pretended to sleep, along with two other *fohis*—an old man and a boy. The defendant and his companion apparently got up when the others were asleep, fastened down the hatch with a rope, and a heavy piece of wood, and then, arming themselves with choppers or axes, went to the cabin on the starboard side, where the mistress and her daughter were sleeping. One of the men attacked the old woman with the chopper, while the other carried on a similar procedure with the daughter. They inflicted very serious injuries on the women. The mother's jaw was completely fractured and her skull was cut in two places, while the daughter sustained two grievous wounds on the skull. The victims of the assault called out "Save life, Save life," and the little boy who was imprisoned in the hatch managed to free himself, and, picking up a wooden pole, called out for assistance. This evidently scared the robbers, who ran across the deck and were about to jump overboard when the boy ran up to them and commenced an attack with the pole he was carrying. He managed to fracture the skulls of both the robbers, and then slashed at their bodies. The cries had been heard by this time, and some boats were coming to the rescue. The men jumped overboard, despite their fractured skulls and other injuries, and, being able to swim, were lost in the darkness.

The women were immediately removed to the hospital by the Police, and their condition at one time was considered critical. Latterly they had recovered somewhat and were doing well, but would not be able to leave the hospital for another fortnight or so.

At 3 o'clock the following morning a man, who was unconscious, was picked up by a patrol constable in Mongkok and removed to the hospital. He had several wounds on his body, his skull was fractured, and one of his arms was paralysed as a result of injuries he had received. He remained in a state of coma for some days. The Police had a suspicion that this man was concerned in the robbery, and about a fortnight later he made a confession of the whole occurrence.

The mysterious part of the matter was the fact that the second man was found at 9 a.m. on August 3rd also lying in an unconscious condition on the beach at Kowloon. Besides the injuries he had received in the struggle on the junk he had two bullet wounds in the back of his body. The bullets were subsequently extracted at the hospital, but the man died. The Police would prove that not a single shot was fired from the junk.

Some witnesses, however, averred that they heard the report of two rifle shots. Evidently some junk-master, who is at present unknown, had heard the cries, and, noticing the man swimming away, had fired at him. The man had made a long statement which showed that the robbery was deliberately planned. The other man, in his statement, said that the woman owed the deceased some money and his demand for it was refused. The sons of the woman had assaulted them. Inspector Gordon added that it was evident that defendant was trying to blame deceased.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till next Friday.

LOCAL LABOUR TROUBLES.

STRIKE AT AP LI CHAU.

ALLEGED LEADERS IN COURT.

Local labour troubles were discussed at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, when Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe heard a case in which three Chinese—Tang Tai, Chan Tsang Sau, and Li Meng—were charged with having unlawfully used threats of violence to certain persons with intent to hinder them from working at their lawful trade at Ap Li Chau on August 24th.

Mr. M. K. Lo prosecuted on behalf of a number of Chinese who are engaged in the shipbuilding trade on Ap Li Chau Island, whose employees are nearly all on strike as a result, it is alleged, of the efforts of the three defendants and another man.

Mr. Guy R. Haywood, who appeared in defence of the first two men, asked for a postponement on the ground that he had been instructed only yesterday afternoon, and he did not even know what the men were charged with till he came into Court.

The Magistrate said it was not Mr. Haywood's fault that he had not been instructed earlier, because his clients had been arrested on August 24th.

Mr. Lo opposed the request on the ground that all his witnesses had to come over from Aberdeen.

The Magistrate remarked that if the application had been made earlier, he might have fixed another case instead. He regretted to have to refuse the application, but he would allow Mr. Haywood to put any questions he liked on the second day of the hearing.

Mr. Lo, in opening his case, said that at the instigation of the accused 300 men had gone out on strike. Chan Chun, master of the Yew Woh shop at Ap Li Chau, said that at a recent interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, where he met the first and second defendants, the matter of increased wages was mentioned. The first and second defendants told the Secretary for Chinese Affairs that the workmen wanted an increase of 10 cents a day, and witness said he was unable to grant it because his business would not pay if he did. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs told them that they would not be given increases and advised them to return to work. Some days later they again approached the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in the matter and the upshot of the second interview was that the defendants were told that they need not work if they did not want to, but they had no right to stop anyone else from working. Next morning a large number of men struck, but there were still a few who remained at work. Shortly after 6 a.m. several men, among whom were the defendants, came up to those who were working and asked them to cease, threatening to assault them if they did not do as requested. The strikers numbered 50 or 60 and the other men stopped work because they were frightened. Witness reported the matter to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and, later, to the Police, who then arrested the first two defendants.

Cross-examined: All work had ceased in his shops as a result of the strike. He had engaged more men from Canton, but they had not arrived yet.

Mr. Haywood asked what the witness would do if the strikers came back to work again, and he had already engaged a number of men from Canton. There would be a riot.

Witness replied he would take back two men. He was not sure if the Canton men would arrive or not.

Witness denied that all the trouble was caused because he paid the men in Canton currency and not in Hongkong currency. He asserted that he paid them only in Hongkong currency; they would not have accepted any other. When the defendants came up and threatened the men there were 15 or 16 men actually at work.

Re-examined: Before the strike he had about 60 men working under him. Mr. Lo asked the witness whether there was a guild among the workmen. Mr. Haywood pointed out that this did not arise out of his cross-examination. Mr. Lo said that Mr. Haywood had suggested that the witness was trying to get workmen from Canton who would work at a cheaper rate than the strikers. He had been told that there was a guild among all the workmen on Ap Li Chau and that this guild regulated wages and settled disputes. Any new workmen would not be allowed to work until they had joined the guild.

Answering the question, witness said there was a club among the workmen. Chan Yung, the master of the Yew Yick shop, related a story very similar to that of the first witness. The three defendants and another man appeared in front of his shop on the morning in question and asked his workmen to stop under pain of being struck. His employees, therefore, ceased work. All the three defendants had worked under witness at some time or another.

After two more witnesses for the prosecution had testified to the fact that the defendants threatened them if they did not stop work, the hearing was remanded.

A POLICE RESERVE FAREWELL.

PRESENTATION TO C.S.M. WILKS.

MR. JENKIN'S APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

As the Police Reserve Club last evening a pleasant function took place when Company Sergeant-Major Wilks, who is leaving for the Front, was presented with a cheque for fifty guineas by the members of the Force, as a token of their esteem and regard for him. There was a large attendance of all ranks.

Mr. Jenkin, the D.S.P.(R), who presided, said that in handing to Mr. Wilks a sum of 50 guineas on his departure for the Front, he was performing a duty which he had performed a number of times, and that was to wish on behalf of the Police Reserve Force "God-speed" to one of their colleagues who was setting out to perform more useful functions on behalf of the Mother-Country. Mr. Wilks was going to England under the name of conscript. He did not think that that name would trouble Mr. Wilks very much, because it could hardly be said that any man who went from the Colony in these days was a conscript in the sense in which that word should be used. If the word "conscript" had any meaning at all locally it should not be applied to the employees, but to the employers who had, by calling their employees indispensable, prevented them from going before that date and made them now go under that obnoxious description conscript. It would be a matter of gratification to Mr. Wilks later on to look back and bear in mind that he was a member of an unique force, made up—as was well known locally, though not so well known out of the Colony—of members of every race in the Colony and of members drawn from every station in life. It was a force also in which master and man were subject to precisely the same discipline in the same duties. As a policeman Mr. Wilks was not allowed to wear khaki, but that fact need not worry him, because—although the public took up an inconsistent attitude towards the Police in this Colony, freely criticising them at one moment and freely sympathising with them in the next when they understood what their duties were—and though he was slightly biased in what he said—the men of the Police Reserve in the Colony had done as good service as any men who had done service since the war commenced. The Police Reserve were at first—and perhaps not without reasons—taken as a joke, because, perhaps, of the many anecdotes which accompanied the bringing into force of a body of the "specials," but that period had long since passed, and he thought that the public had now recognised that they had acquitted themselves better than ever had been anticipated. Their relations with the regular Police Force pointed to the fact that they were appreciated and had rendered the services which were expected of them. The regular Police, they knew, were quite tolerant towards them, although, at the same time, perhaps, a little impatient—not unwarrantably so—with the inactivity of some of their ability, forgetting, of course, the fact that they had not been trained up to that profession. It was interesting to note that Mr. Wilks joined the Police Force three years ago because he was declared to be physically unfit for the Volunteers. He (Mr. Jenkin) did not care what was the reason for Mr. Wilks' joining; all he could say was that he knew that his brother Superintendents and Inspectors were glad to have got him. (Applause.) They had had a fair number of men from the Volunteers or the Defence Corps and they appeared as though they were as conscientious as Mr. Wilks had been. He was sure that they could do with some more like Mr. Wilks. Every man who now left the Police Reserve was leaving a force the members of which were called upon to perform a live duty in this Colony. It was a matter of regret to him—although he did not know whether it was shared by anybody else—that further members of the Defence Corps had not seen fit to volunteer for the Police Force, though they had been specially invited to do so not only by the Government, but by H.E. the Governor himself. It might be that they were willing to see the war through with the record of one hour's work a week to their credit. He was, of the lights and the guns. Be that as it may, it was their business. It was well known that the Police wanted more men, and if they did not care to join he did not suppose anybody was going to force them to do so. He also wished to state that there was another class of person in the Colony who during this war had an opportunity to serve the Government—referred to the members of the Portuguese and other races—yet had not done so. They were people who were enjoying their hospitality and protection, and yet they refrained from giving five minutes of their time to the service of the Colony and from taking a share with their comrades who had been in the Force all these years. He took that opportunity of making those remarks because the circumstances were such that he thought it was high time that somebody said something to that effect, and it was his hope that possibly somebody more influential than himself would express more stronger views on that possible solution to the police problem. Mr. Jenkin went on to state that Mr. Wilks had joined the force in March, 1915, and had risen with rapidity to his present rank of Company Sergeant-Major. Although a young man, Mr. Wilks had taken up responsibilities which a few years ago would have been thought impossible for any man to take up, but this was an age in which young men had taken up such responsibilities with

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

The following telegram and letters have been received lately by the Hon. Secretary of the Guild:—

LONDON, June 17th, 1918.

Help more required Egypt than Mesopotamia advising Red Cross Alexandria to apply.

"LAWLEY."

Frinary Court, St. James' Palace, S.W. June 12th, 1918.

DEAR MADAM,—I have just received a letter from Major Davies, of the British Red Cross Society in Bombay, suggesting that the activities of the Guild should be concentrated on Egypt for the time being, instead of on Mesopotamia, where the fighting has practically ceased for the moment.

I hope that this arrangement will suit you equally well, and that you will be willing to work for Palestine, Salonika and Egypt, as you have already done so splendidly for Mesopotamia.

Major Davies, in his letter to me, says:—"I may say that ever since you originally wrote asking these Guilds to send their consignments to me, they have responded in a most generous manner in continually forwarding consignments by steamers as they became available."

He several times refers to the great help the Guilds in the East have been to him.

I am communicating with Sir Courtauld Thomson, Chief Commissioner of the British Red Cross Society in Alexandria, and will ask him to keep you informed as to the things most urgently needed in our hospitals there. I have also requested him to arrange with some other society to receive and distribute any gifts you may wish to send to regiments, as the Red Cross Society is unable to supply combatants, and can only deal with the wounded.

As Sir Courtauld Thomson spends a great deal of his time on tour, I send you the name of the Resident Commissioner:—

Dr. GRANVILLE, British Red Cross Society, St. Mark's Buildings, Alexandria, Egypt.

Hoping that everything will work as smoothly through the Red Cross in Egypt as it has done in Bombay, I remain, Yours very truly,

ANNIE LAWLEY, Hon. Sec.

Red Cross Depot, No. 2 M Shed, Alexandria Dock, Bombay, July 25th, 1918.

DEAR MADAM,—I am in receipt of your letter of 25th June, 1918, with reference to despatching consignments to Egypt, and have to advise that it is on my advice to Lady Lawley that the consignments, which I receive from the Queen Mary's Needlework Guilds in the East, are being despatched to Egypt, as owing to the limited amount of fighting and the good health of the troops in Mesopotamia, the requisitions which we receive from these have been considerably reduced, and we are in a position to cope with the requirements. I write therefore to Lady Lawley explaining the position and suggesting that as Egypt was more in need of comforts than Mesopotamia, the energies of the Guilds in the East should be diverted to that front.

On receipt of my letter I received a cable agreeing to the suggestion, and all consignments which are being received by me are being transhipped to the British Red Cross Commissioner at Alexandria. You will understand therefore if it is more convenient for you to ship the cases to me, please do so, and I will arrange to have your consignments transhipped to Egypt after they are received here.—Yours sincerely,

A. L. DAVIES, Major.

Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot.

At present, members of the Guild are asked to make woollen helmets, caps, knee-caps and mufflers for our troops at Vladivostok, to whom also will be sent flannel underclothing, surgical dressings and hospital comforts. Socks are also needed for the sailors.

The Guild will continue to send garments and surgical dressings to Egypt, and, in answer to any special request, elsewhere.

HELENA A. V. MAY, President Q.M.N.G., Hongkong Branch.

success. He had enjoyed a real popularity, and he (the speaker) could only say that Mr. Wilks had done real good work for the Police Reserve which was appreciated by every member of the Force, and that it was their hope that the fact that he had so served would stand him in good stead when he got home. He had great pleasure in presenting that token of their appreciation, and to wish him God-speed.

Mr. Wilks, in reply, said that he had always endeavoured to do his duty to the Police Reserve and to the Government. He also wished to state that he was able to do so owing to the assistance and co-operation of not only the executive staff of the men themselves, but the active staff of the men themselves. He thanked them sincerely for their present. He realised the undertaking for which he was being honoured, and he assured them that he would endeavour to do his duty to his King and Country as he had conscientiously endeavoured to do it while in the Force. (Applause.)

Refreshments were then served, and during this pleasantly informal interval, all present took the opportunity of individually bidding au revoir to Mr. Wilks.

(Other Local News will be found on page 6.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on account of the war the Consul-General for the Netherlands will not be "at home" on the 31st August, the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

HANEL,
Consul-General.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1918. [3367]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MR. H. W. BIRD wishes to take this opportunity of thanking those Justices of the Peace who were instrumental in causing him to be elected to the temporary vacancy on the Legislative Council, and hopes that he may be able to justify the confidence they have placed in him.

[2361]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
BYE-ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
FOR HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,
I beg to return my sincere thanks to those Justices who voted for me at the recent bye-election.

Although not returned, I regard the result of the contest, with every satisfaction in view of the powerful interests arrayed against me.

The close finish encourages me to hope that on the occasion of the next election success will be obtained either by myself or some other independent candidate.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

A. R. LOWE.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1918. [2362]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

THIS HEALTHY SITUATED SCHOOL Re-opens on MONDAY, September 3rd. A sound commercial education provided, including Typewriting, Book-keeping and Shorthand.

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[2356]

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[2326]

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[1892]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to restrictions on the Export of Wire Ropes from England the TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED as from 1st September 1918.

New Time-Tables can be obtained from the Ticket Collectors or at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1918. [2353]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the proposed Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
- (2) To consider and, if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. JERSON, STOKES & MASTER (the Company's Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Dated this 27th day of August, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [2357]

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[2345]

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
[2361]

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Co., Ltd.,
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HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
[2358]

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[11]

DEATH.

FRISCHLING.—Killed in France, on August 13th, GEORGE FRISCHLING, Bachelor, aged 19½ years, Second-Lieut., 12th, Bait. East Surrey Regiment, son of F. C. Frischling, Kailan Mining Administration, Shanghai.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1918.

THE LAND OF MAKE-BELIEVE

The peculiar psychology of the Chinese was never more apparent than it is to-day when so many of the people are regarded as having responded in degree to contact with Western civilization. In their customs and habits make-belief enters to a remarkable extent, and in their politics there is a similar disposition to accept the shadow for the substance. Before the revolution, the Manchian dynasty made an exhibition of power and authority which was more apparent than real. Since then the Government has been Republican, but in name only. Parliament was supposed to exercise control, but it did not, and when it attempted to do so it was dissolved as a seditious organisation. China has also deluded itself that it is at war with the Germanic combination, but since the declaration of war it has not made a single contribution to the military effort required to crush the enemies of civilisation. The excellent services rendered by the Chinese Labour Corps are not related to China's participation in the struggle, for the use of Chinese labour for non-combatant purposes behind the fighting-line in France was sanctioned and reached its maximum before August of last year, when China sent the long-delayed declaration to Berlin. Consequently, it can be asserted with truth that China has not yet taken part in the war. The explanation, of course, is that China cannot do so, because of the strife which prevails within her own borders. This strife is between two parties who delude themselves that they are

championing the cause of Constitutional government, whereas it is really a conflict of rival militarists. In the South as well as in the North the control, if not the direction, of affairs is in the hands of the several leading generals. Each side claims to have the interests of the people at heart, and to be striving for the oft-quoted "fundamental solution" of the affairs of the country. Perhaps each has come to believe that it is so. By telegraph and by mail they flood the land with their protestations and intentions, to which nobody attaches the slightest importance. To make matters still more ludicrous, they encourage the belief that they are waging a civil war. True, there has been some slaughter and considerable pillaging—more pillaging, really, than actual fighting—but the war is not taken seriously by those engaged in it. Neither side has any stomach for fighting. The belligerents prefer to keep at a respectful distance from each other, and when, by some mischance, they get too near they either shoot high or arrange an armistice. In Hunan the rival forces of the Government and the Southern Confederation have faced each other for months with the loss of scarcely a single life, because they mutually agreed that it was too hot to fight. More recently the system of pretence has been carried further. This make-believe Republic with its make-believe Parliament was promised a brand new gold currency established by the introduction of gold notes without a gold reserve!

The political situation to-day is as indeterminate as it was a year ago. The Tachans of the North have agreed that Hsu SHIH-CHANG shall be elected President by the new Parliament. Most people are of the opinion that the selection is the best that could be made, but the point to be stressed is that Parliament is to be instructed as to its duty in the matter. That by the way, it was also understood that General TSAO KUW was the selection for Vice-President, although this matter was more open, and that General TSUN CHU-CHU would be re-elected Premier. Now, however, there is another Richmond in the field in the person of Wang TAI-SHIEH, one-time Minister to the Court of St. James. His candidature introduces an element of uncertainty, and makes the appointment of the higher officers very open indeed. Like Hsu SHIH-CHANG, he would be acceptable to many outside the Peking coterie, as he is a man of considerable experience and is not a militarist. Meanwhile, the Yangtze Tachans, representing an intermediate party who constitute a really solid hope as mediators or peace-makers, have issued a circular telegram advising peace with the South. As the Northerners are beginning to realise the impossibility of a military victory over the South, they may be induced to depart from their declared policy of subduing the rebel combination and consider a compromise. The views of the two parties regarding Parliament have hitherto been irreconcilable, yet they might be induced to compromise by agreeing to the dissolution of the two rival Parliaments and the election of another on a basis acceptable to both. Only by a mutual concession of this nature can they be brought together. As mentioned already, neither side has any great love for warfare, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the generals in the field or their soldiers may take matters into their own hands and reach a decision which their respective parties will have to recognise. That, however, is merely speculation. When it is remembered that after Tsao Kuw was appointed generalissimo of the Government forces, and given a seal of office of extraordinary value and great historic interest, he declined to heed his colleagues' entreaties to go to the front, the disinclination for fighting becomes so manifest that it must be reckoned as an important factor in the present situation. Even the Shantung Tachan, CHANG HUI-CHU has to be persuaded to return to the so-called fighting-line.

On account of the war the Consul-General for the Netherlands will not be "At Home" to-day, the anniversary of the birthday of H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands.

We have been asked to state that car No. 141, in respect of which a prosecution was taken at the Magistracy on Thursday, does not belong to the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

One case (one death) of bubonic plague, and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Thursday. The patient in the latter case was an American.

The sale of tickets for the drawing of war bonds in aid of war charities, which has been organised by the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, commences to-day. It is hoped to sell tickets to the value of \$200,000. All details relating to the drawing will be found in our advertising columns.

R.G.A. AND HONGKONG
DEFENCE CORPS.FOURTH OF JULY PROCESSION IN
NEW YORK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK.

Several platoons of the Gunners who left Hongkong in the Spring for the front, and one platoon of the Hongkong Defence Corps marched in what the American newspapers describe as the greatest "Pageant for Freedom" ever seen in the world. Scores of different nationalities were represented in a "Loyalty Parade," which consisted of 110,000 individuals and wound its way along the famous Fifth Avenue, New York. Army, Navy and Marines, War auxiliaries, and Police made up the first part of the procession, while the second was composed of Americans of foreign birth or descent. Only one flag was seen—the Stars and Stripes—and that was conspicuous everywhere. There were real American Indians, Filipino soldiers and sailors, Czech-Slovaks representing fourteen nationalities among themselves, Allied soldiers, and women typifying the work of relief which is being carried on behind the lines and at the front. One of the striking features of the parade was a contingent of several thousand persons of German extraction, who carried at the head of their division a great banner bearing the device: "Born in Germany, but made in America." Other banners carried by this contingent read: "The U.S.A. is our Fatherland—We know no other"; "We believe that Victory for the U.S.A. and her Allies means Freedom for the German people."

There were floats typical of every country in the parade, and undoubtedly most attention was attracted by an immense float representing Great Britain.

Around a young woman representing "Britannia" were gathered soldiers from many British Colonies as well as from her army at home. Here marched in single file of 20 men the Gunners from Hongkong and one file of the Hongkong Defence Corps. The Gunners were dressed in khaki slacks and helmets, and the Defence Corps in shorts, puttees and helmets. This tropical rig-out interested the crowds who lined the Avenue many deep, and there were continual cheers and clapping of hands as the British Colonials swung along.

The saluting base was in Madison Square, where the parade was reviewed by Major Hylan, Governor Whitman, and officers of the U.S.A. Army and Navy. The formation in which the troops marched was strange to the British units, and to keep dressing and step was a very difficult matter, as there were so many things around of much greater interest than the chin of the second man on the left.

There were 125 bands in the procession, which took 12 hours to pass a given point. The Hongkong contingent had a pipe band in front, and at the rear a float representing "Boy Travers Cornwall's heroic deed," with another pipe band of the New York Scottish. The music was rather a hindrance than otherwise to good marching, as the band in front played two Scottish airs most of the time, and the band behind played "Over There" adapted for the pipes, and a really good brass band about 300 yards ahead doled out "Souls" by the mile, drowning both pipe bands at times. The mixture of music together with the fact that most of the eyes of the members of the Defence Corps were turned on the first-floor windows, from which pretty

girls were waving greetings, made it difficult to keep line and step, as may be imagined. The bare knees of the Hongkong draft caused them to be dubbed "Boy Scouts" and "Footballers from France," while one patriotic American, on being told that they came from China, shouted out as he scrutinized the flank man's South African medals:—"But they don't look like Chinese in that rig."

The Hongkong Defence Corps was represented by:—Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock, Surgt. J. Deskin, Corp. S. V. Vergette, Corp. Heath, L/C H. E. Pegg, Gr. J. C. Fletcher, Ptes. J. T. Ewing, W. Pryde, J. Ralston, J. Home L. Alliston, C. Bond, Plerera, C. Logan, W. J. Currie, Green and Edwards.

A DEATH-DEALING GIFT.
DASTARDLY ATTEMPT UPON A
EUROPEAN RESIDENT.

A dastardly and ingenious attempt to injure—if not to kill—a well-known European resident in the Colony was made yesterday by some person unknown. The medium employed for the purpose was one of the most poisonous snakes found in the tropics. It seems that a parcel, neatly wrapped in brown cartridge paper, was posted at the General Post Office yesterday morning at about ten o'clock by a Chinese coolie. In reply to a question by the parcels clerk, he stated that the parcel contained flower-bulbs, valued at \$3, adding that the sender was a European lady. Taking the coolie's word for granted, the parcel was duly accepted and delivered to its destination—the office of the European gentleman to whom it was addressed. Being busily occupied at the moment, the gentleman in question told his office-boy to open the parcel. When the wrapper was removed a fairly large cigar-box came to view. The boy proceeded to open the lid and, to the consternation of all present, a large snake, reported to be about five feet in length, thrust its head out and made a dart at the boy's hand. The boy had the presence of mind to pin down the lid immediately. The snake is of the Asiatic species *Trimeresurus erythrus*, and known to the Chinese as *Kuo Shu Shu*. The reptile's bite is said to cause instantaneous death. The European gentleman to whom this gift was consigned immediately went down to the Post Office and lodged a complaint with the Postmaster-General, who, in turn, communicated with the Police, with the result that a detective has started making inquiries.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINESE GOVERNMENT
PURCHASE WIRELESS
TELEPHONES.

PEKING, August 29th.
On Wednesday the Marconi Company entered into an agreement with the Chinese Government to purchase 200 wireless telephones with a range of 40 miles. The price is \$200,000 and is to be deducted from a loan of \$200,000 at 8 per cent. The telephones are to be delivered within nine months.

BOLSHEVIKS DRIVEN BACK BY
SEMENTOFF.

General Sementoff has captured Borzia Station. The Bolsheviki are retreating to the Onon River, burning the barracks and destroying the railway on their way.

MORE MONEY FOR CIVIL
WARFARE.

The Government has received advances which make possible the resumption of fighting against the South, which recent events had rendered doubtful.

HUNGHUTZES HOLD UP A TRAIN.

Hunghutzes held up a train on Wednesday three miles north of Chang Chun and looted 50,000 roubles.

TSAO KUN RECEIVES THE SINEWS
OF WAR.

Tsao Kun has received a million dollars. A second million will be banded over at Hankow.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Liang Shih-yi declares that the election of President will positively take place.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI HAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS.

PEKING, August 30th.

Lung, Chai-kwong, who is believed to be desirous of becoming the Tachun of Fukien, is sending all his troops to Fukien and is evacuating from King Chow.

Hong Yau-wai, the Monarchist, has left Peking for Tientsin. Hong, it is said, is proceeding to the South.

MR. TAFT ON TRAITORS.

At Yale University, after the conferring of honorary degrees on Lord Reading, Justice Riddell, of Ontario, and Mr. John Macfie, Mr. Taft delivered a speech, in the course of which he referred to the propaganda insidiously spread in the United States with the object of creating bad feeling against Great Britain. He said:—"If any man, be he an Irishman or anything else, questions the honesty or the motives of England in her associations with the United States in this war he is a liar and a traitor."

THE WAR.

BRITISH FORCES CAPTURE GINCHY ALLIED ATTACKS SURPASS GERMAN ONSLAUGHTS.

FRENCH CAPTURE NOYON.

FORTY VILLAGES RECAPTURED.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SIBERIA.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT:

HAIG'S FORCES ADVANCING.

LONDON, August 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Southward of the Somme we maintained pressure upon the enemy at night-time and are advancing to the east. North of the Somme, as far as the neighbourhood of Fontaine-les-Croisilles, by night was comparatively quiet.

In the sector astride the Scarpe the enemy's strong counter-attacks east and south-east of Vis-en-Artois, east of Boiry, and in the vicinity of Gavrelle were repulsed, with loss to the enemy, after heavy fighting.

Our advanced posts west of Oppy were withdrawn slightly, as the result of repeated hostile attacks.

We have captured since the morning of August 21st upwards of 26,000 men and over 100 guns.

The tanks actively participated in the fighting south and north of the Somme, and on all possible occasions rendered very valuable and gallant service in co-operation with the infantry and other arms.

TOTAL ALLIED CAPTURES.

LONDON, August 29th.

Since July 18th, the Allies on the Western Front have captured over 100,000 prisoners and nearly 2,000 guns.

Since August 8th the British have captured 47,000 prisoners and 600 guns.

GINCHY CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 29th.

5.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Thursday morning, states:—It is reported we have captured Ginchy, an important high point north of the Somme.

The enemy are fighting spirited rear-guard actions in places, but it seems clear that their great desire is to get back to a settled line and retreat as rapidly as possible.

They are burning and blowing up such supplies as are too heavy to be hastily removed.

We are still within 2,000 yards of the Drocourt-Queant line, but we have cleared the tortuous, intermediate zone of machine-gun nests and established an excellent defensive flank north of the Scarpe.

A feature of the battle is the exceptional large number of enemy scouting aeroplanes which are fighting in big formations. Twenty-two Fokkers were counted in one fight, and in several others there were between 15 and 20 machines.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH CAPTURE CROISILLES.

LONDON, August 29th.

12.10 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians vigorously advanced and reached a general line from Fresnoes to Herbécourt. The enemy is stubbornly resisting before the passages of the Somme at Brie and Peronne.

On the north bank of the Somme we captured Curly and Hardecourt, after hard fighting, and are advancing in the direction of Maurepas.

Between Bapaume and the Scarpe we attacked all day and progressed at all points.

The London troops gradually outflanked the enemy, who obstinately resisted, and captured Croisilles.

The English troops fought their way towards Vraucourt and the south-east of Fontaine-les-Croisilles.

After severe fighting all day the Canadians drove out the enemy from several strongly-defended localities and important trench systems and captured Boiry Notre Dame and Pelyes.

We captured a number of prisoners in these operations, and advanced the line north of Locon.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Despite clouds and rainstorms our low-fliers constantly bombed and machine-gunned the enemy troops and transports.

There was much air-fighting, and we destroyed ten aeroplanes and drove down five uncontrollable. Seven British machines are missing.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs during the day, but flying at night was impossible.

ALLIES' FIRM GRIP OF HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, August 29th.

With the capture of Bullecourt, east of Croisilles, reported by the correspondents, the Allies seem to have gained a firm grip of that part of the Hindenburg Line.

Croisilles proved a hard nut, and held out for three days before the London troops ejected the holders.

Bullecourt, barely two miles from Queant, the formidable hinge of the so-called Broecourt-Queant line, was the strongest barrier in the west.

The German Command, despite protestations to the contrary, is undoubtedly unpleasantly surprised at the rapidity with which the Allies are following up the retreat. It is clear that the Germans never intended to allow the Allies to approach so near to the Hindenburg Line.

The explanation of the Germans clinging to Bapaume is probably from the fear that its abandonment might lead to a sudden rush towards Cambrai, making a further breach in the line.

After comparative quiet the Americans are again active north of the Oise. The first day's operations resulted in 200 prisoners being captured.

LINE CARRIED FURTHER EAST.

LONDON, August 27th.

9.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—The British this morning, by hard fighting in wet, mild weather, advanced to the east of Arras, thus carrying the line a mile further east, along the Scarpe than ever has been penetrated.

The Canadians began pushing beyond Vis-en-Artois soon after daylight, after which a second Canadian attack was delivered on a front of five miles, fairly evenly outflanking the Arras-Cambrai road.

The significance of the present fighting is that it will carry us right into the main arteries of the Hindenburg Line.

GUARDS CARRY CROISILLES.

Croisilles was carried by the Guards in face of tremendous odds.

The Canadians reached the old German line on a considerable sector, while Abaincourt and Fay are in our hands.

The French on our right captured Marchépot, which is very close to the Somme.

CURIOUS POSITION AT BAPAUME.

LONDON, August 28th.

2.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Wednesday morning, states:—A curious position exists at Bapaume. The New Zealand troops are now strung out in a half-moon well around the northern side, and we command the place astride the Albert road. The Germans, however, have brought considerable reinforcements and evidently they are prepared to pay heavily to delay our occupation. The Germans are massing on the Bapaume-Gueudecourt-Guillemont line, but remain conspicuously weak in guns, having lost so many and withdrawn others far to the rear.

The Germans are putting in bandages and sanitary units on the road in order to reinforce the amazing jumble of units swept up from wide distances to try and stem the tide.

We have captured an immense quantity of new equipment. Miraumont yielded us vast quantities of engineering stores, whilst at many places we have retaken the whole of the ammunition dumps we abandoned during our March retreat.

These are proving of incalculable service to our swiftly advancing gunners, as well as relieving our transport of one of its heaviest tasks.

It is quite easily understood why the Germans are resisting east of Arras, as an Allied success here will constitute a serious strategic menace.

BRITISH ATTACK SURPASSES GERMAN ONSLAUGHTS.

AMSTERDAM, August 29th.

The *Uolgende Gazette* candidly admits that surprise is growing at the extent of the attack, especially by the British, "which is daily becoming more terrible," dwarfing even the great German onslaughts.

The writer reveals that the German Command is still groping in the dark regarding Marshal Foch's intentions, and complains that large forces are tied down to so-called quiet sectors, as they never know where the next attack is coming.

PRESENT OPERATIONS MERELY A DIVERSION.

LONDON, August 28th.

Well-informed French papers hint that the present operations, despite their extent, are merely a diversion.

ATTEMPTS TO PLACATE THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

AMSTERDAM, August 28th.

The German supplementary army reports are continuing to endeavour to reassure the people by representing the recent events in the West as a costly failure to attain the aim ascribed to the *Entente*, namely, to break through. A semi-official report euphemistically refers to "the timely evasion" of the enemy attacks.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH ARMIES ADVANCE.

LONDON, August 29th.

11.25 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—The Germans are strongly holding the outskirts of Noyon, particularly with machine-guns concealed in houses.

General Humbert's Army crossed the Roye-Noyon road near Sermaize and Catigny.

The Germans are energetically defending the hills east of Catigny.

General Debeney has reached the neighbourhoods of Cachy and Raincourt, and has reached the Somme between Rouy-le-Petit and Cizancourt.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 28th.

1.00 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We held up the enemy's thrust, after bitter fighting, to the east of Pelves, near Vis-en-Artois and Croisilles.

Our counter-attack recaptured Fiers and Longueval.

Between the Somme and the Oise we withdrew our lines, giving up Chaules and Roye.

We stormed Fismette and frustrated an attack at Bazoches, capturing 250 Americans.

There was calm elsewhere.

FRENCH RECAPTURE FORTY VILLAGES.

Our advance to-day exceeds ten kilometres at some points.

Forty villages were recaptured. The vast quantities of material abandoned by the Germans includes three heavily-laden trains.

Nine hundred prisoners were captured.

There was lively fighting between the Oise and the Aisne in the region of Juvisy.

The Americans repulsed several counter-attacks and likewise frustrated a big German attempt to cross the Vesle south of Bazoches and Fismettes.

FRENCH CAPTURE NOYON.

LONDON, August 29th.

8.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states that General Humbert's army at 10.30 this morning captured Noyon.

General Mangin's army crossed the Oise for the first time and occupied Morlincourt on the left bank.

General Debeney's Army captured Quesnoy Wood.

THREE FRENCH ARMIES SWEEPING FORWARD.

LONDON, August 29th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing late this afternoon, says that the three French Armies engaged on both sides of the Oise are sweeping forward in close co-ordination.

ENEMY ABANDONS MUNITIONS.

LONDON, August 29th.

1.25 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, reports:—In the retreat the enemy abandoned large quantities of munitions, especially in Roye.

The enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance and shelling Roye heavily.

We are approaching the canal at Bethencourt-Crespy-Benvilly.

General Humbert's army reached Vaucelles, two miles from Noyon, the fall of which is imminent.

BATTLEFIELD OF BARBARIANS.

PARIS, August 29th.

The capture of Roye, Chaules and Nesle by the French has rendered the Germans unable to hold their positions any longer. They lose grip and retreat to the rear on the Somme and to the unfinished North Canal running to the south from the Somme near Nesle to Noyon.

This was in no way an escape. Every minute night and day General Debeney's troops were hot on their heels.

Farther south General Humbert's troops advanced quickly north of the Oise, taking part in the battle and practically making themselves masters of Noyon, in which the Zeuvies and Algerians are fighting, and which appears already like a ripe fruit.

With the advance of General Debeney, the British troops south of the Somme also pushed their outposts on the river.

In all the freed districts the harvests are beautiful and will be reaped by the French inhabitants who have already been repulsed by Headquarters. But the towns and villages are entirely demolished. Even the cemeteries have been upheaved; tombstones are smashed and graves lie open.

The battlefield abandoned by the German barbarians presents a picture of devastation and desolation, not surpassed in this war.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN FRONT SPLITTING.

PARIS, August 28th.

General Ludendorff, using the German forces rendered available by the arrival of the Austro-Bulgarian contingents on the Occidental front, has attempted during the last few days to make his resistance efficacious.

He has increased his casualties without changing the results.

The British, who are still advancing, are still masters of Bapaume.

The French captured Chaules and Roye, the pillars of the German defence, and pursued the enemy this morning seven miles up to the line at Nesle.

It is now possible that the German forces will be finally either overthrown into the Somme marshes or will find their retreats choked between the Somme and the Oise.

The disheartening clearly shown by the German Press is more and more accounted for. The diplomatic defeat of the Berlin Government in being forced to give in to Spain's ultimatum concerning the requisition of tonnage, and the news of the progressive reorganisation of the Russian forces, owing to the Allies' co-operation, increase the uneasiness of German opinion.

PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

PARIS, August 29th.

A communiqué states:—We continued to pursue the enemy, who under our pressure precipitately retreated on a front of 30 kilometres.

We reached the heights on the left bank of the Somme, from Cuzancourt as far as Nesle.

Farther south we reached the western bank of the Canal du Nord along the greater part of its course between Nesle and Noyon.

North of the Oise we carried Suzoy, Ponsleuveque, Vaucelles and Forthiercourt.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 29th.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—In Albania the enemy captured positions in the southern part of Tomor Mountain and between Janina and Vojussa.

ITALIAN WITHDRAWAL CONFIRMED.

LONDON, August 29th.

It is confirmed that the Italians have slightly withdrawn in Albania, but occupy Malakstra ridge, commanding the harbour of Valona.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

TORPEDOING OF SPANISH STEAMER.

PARIS, August 29th.

In Madrid the Spanish steamer *Caraca* is reported to have been torpedoed. Six men were drowned.

The question is whether Germany will compensate with her own tonnage, according to the Spanish demand, the loss she has just caused, or whether, in the event of a refusal, Spain is determined to put an end to the submarines' tyranny.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXAMPLE OF GERMAN KNAVERY.

LONDON, August 29th.

A neutral was an eye-witness of the following example of German knavery. A British airman had bombed and partly destroyed a German military train, killing and wounding many soldiers, but before any attempt was made to succour the wounded a number of men began painting huge Red Crosses on the wrecked carriages, the idea being, of course, to pretend that it was an hospital train.

The Germans then photographed the wrecked train, and doubtless copies of it are circulating in Germany and neutral countries.

EARLIER CABLES.

AIR RAID ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, August 29th.

A Turkish communiqué states:—Enemy airmen raided Constantinople on the night of August 25th-26th.

Bombs fell on the outer quarters of the city.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

A DENIAL.

AMSTERDAM, August 29th.

A Berlin semi-official report denies the *Times* Santander report, cabled on August 27th, and says the negotiations are proceeding.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS' AGREEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, August 29th.

A Berlin message semi-officially states that Great Britain on August 22nd notified her readiness to ratify the Anglo-German War Prisoners' Agreement if Germany approved of a certain modification, but had not referred to the question of a satisfactory arrangement regarding the position of Germans in China, which was Germany's condition for ratification.

APPEAL FOR GERMAN WOMEN WORKERS.

AMSTERDAM, August 29th.

The German Press appeals for many more women to work militarily in order to release men for the front. It appears that so far no fewer than 15,000 women have been recruited.

GOOD RAINS IN INDIA.

SIMLA, August 29th.

Good and widespread rains have fallen, completely changing the agricultural situation for the better over a vast area.

CAMPAIGN IN SIBERIA.

CONFUSED SITUATION.

LONDON, August 28th.

Regarding the situation in Siberia, the interposition of General Horvath and its probable effects completely puzzle official quarters in London.

The whole situation is so complex and confused that nobody understands it. All the official news comes from Tokio, where the authorities are most reticent.

Major-General Knox has arrived at Tokio.

INTOLERABLE SITUATION ENDED.

VLADIVOSTOK, August 29th.

As a result of an ultimatum by the Allied, Czech and local authorities, the volunteers who went over to General Horvath (cabled on 19th inst.) have submitted to disarmament, thus ending an intolerable situation.

INSITUATION FOR CURE OF GAS CASES.

LONDON, August 28th.

The Americans in France have opened the only institution in the world for the exclusive treatment of gas cases. Arrangements have been made for a large supply of serum for the cure and prevention of gas gangrene.

FIGHTING ON MEXICAN BORDER.

NEW YORK, August 28th.

A message from Nogales states that the frontier incident has developed. There was serious fighting between Mexicans and the Border Guards, numerous American casualties resulting.

It is estimated that the Mexicans lost 100 killed and 200 wounded.

MEXICAN EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

LATER.

The firing at Nogales has quieted down. General Holbrook, of the American Army, has been placed in charge of the border.

It is reported that General Carranza's representative is proceeding to Washington to express the Mexican regrets.

JUGO-SLAVS MOBILISING IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, August 28th.

The *Wiener Zeitung* reports that the Polish, Czech and South Slav districts in Austria are mobilising against Austria, and that hostilities are momentarily expected.

Military patrols are guarding the Prague-Pilsen Railway.

STARVATION IN BOHEMIA.

ZURICH, August 28th.

According to Prague newspapers 2,000 miners of the Prebrow State mines are incapacitated through lack of food.

The number of cases of sickness and death from starvation in the German districts of Bohemia was doubled in July.

THE REMEDY FOR RUSSIA.

ARCHANGEL, August 28th.

Competent authorities state that the Bolshevik Government is being maintained by the Left Battalions, and the Red Guards in limited numbers, but they are well supplied with guns, rifles and ammunition, and are very highly paid and well-fed, whilst the remainder of the population are completely disarmed

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Assured by the Occasional Use of
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.



To reach a green old age and enjoy good health can only be obtained by the care of the system. It is from the little irregularities of the system that the common ailments arise, and nature gives many indications of the approach of these complaints which, if treated at once, may be warded off. Growing old ought not to mean growing weak and feeble. It does not mean weakness or feebleness for those who eat with a good appetite and sound digestion. It is of the utmost importance that old people should retain the power to digest and assimilate food, which is the sole source of physical strength. When age brings feebleness, it is generally because of the failure to assimilate the nutrition contained in food. To those in declining years who find that Nature responds less readily to the demands made upon her, and who need a mild yet searching remedy to keep their system in proper working order, there is nothing like **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.**

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Stitches, and all Female Ailments.

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ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because
"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—*Vide Lancet.*

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A BAD MEMORY.

A Chinese woman was charged with stealing \$700.
Defendant was employed as an amah, and was given a jacket to wash. Some hours later her mistress, the wife of a Chinese contractor, remembered that she had left \$700 in the pocket of the jacket.
The defendant said that she found the money in the pocket and kept it to give it to her mistress.

In view of the fact that she had readily shown the Police where she kept the money, the Magistrate sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour only.

THEFT FROM THE OBSERVATORY.

A Chinese watchman employed at the Observatory was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with the theft of two pieces of wood.

Defendant was arrested in Nathan Road yesterday morning, carrying the wood home, after duty.

The defendant said he thought the wood was of no value.

The Magistrate asked him whether he did not think the instruments in the Observatory, also, were of no value. The defendant answered in the negative.

The defendant was fined \$10, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

LOTTERY TICKET CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 3,500 snaipli lottery tickets.

The defendant was arrested, while leaving a Canton steamer, by a Chinese Revenue Officer, who searched him and found the tickets.

Defendant stated that another man gave him the tickets to carry, and was moving off when he (defendant) was arrested. Defendant asked the officer to arrest the other man, but he did not do so.

Inspector Brown informed the Magistrate that defendant had been fined previously for a similar offence.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$500 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

A YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.

The need for a boys' reformatory in Hongkong was once again made evident when a 14-year-old Chinese boy was charged with snatching a bangle from a five-year-old Chinese child.

The defendant said that he was standing in the road when another boy with a pocket marked face ran up to him, put the bangle in his pocket, and ran away.

Questioned by the Magistrate, defendant said he had no parents. He was living with his sister, but she sent him away because he could not pay his rent. In reply to the question where he had got the nice coat he wore, he said he had pawned his sister's quilt.

The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' hard labour and 12 strokes with the birch.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 30th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

We are informed that the Civil Governor, who has been requested to return to Canton, has decided to return shortly.

HOUSE RENT-TAX.

The authorities are said to be considering the abandonment of the house rent-tax. The daily collection of this tax is smaller than ever in spite of the fact that more collectors have been engaged.

A message from Peking states that the Japanese and French Ministers in Peking are considering the advisability of granting recognition to the Military Government in Canton.

SWATOW REPORT.

It is reported that nearly half of the Chekiang troops in Fukien have recently surrendered to the Canton forces.

Chan Kwang-ming has strongly protested against the forcible seizure of charitable funds by the Yunnan troops in Wai Chow. Chan states that he will treat the troops as robbers if the funds are not returned.

GERMAN LADY SOCIALIST'S DISGUST OF LENIN AND TROTSKY

It is stated that the suicide in her cell of Madame Bonia Lerch, the well-known German Socialist, was due to her keen disgust at the failure of the Russian Revolution. In her farewell letter to her friends she wrote: "Lenin and Trotsky were false to every principle of democracy. Their policy fortified the last strongholds of imperialism in Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Their folly has discredited revolutionary Socialism all over the world. The policy of the Bolsheviks in supporting Germany and Austria and Turkey fills me with disgust."

PEMBERTON-BILLING AGAIN.

FORCIBLY EJECTED FROM THE HOUSE.

Disorderly scenes took place in the House of Commons on July 1st, arising out of a question by Mr. Joynton-Hicks, who asked the Prime Minister whether the Government had considered the report of the Select Committee on the Loch Doon scandal; and, if so, what action they intended to take regarding such of the officers responsible as still remained in his Majesty's service.

Mr. Bonar Law: His Majesty's Government have given most careful consideration to the report referred to. It is the duty of the Government to weigh against any errors of judgment in this case the great services—and they cannot be raked too highly—which have been rendered by the officers in question in the rapid development of the Air Force. After taking every circumstance into account, the Government do not consider any action against these officers is called for.

Mr. Billing: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that some of the officers referred to and responsible for this are the same officers who were responsible for the hopeless inefficiency of our Air Service two years ago?

Mr. Bonar Law: I entirely disagree. I think nothing done in this country is more remarkable than the success which has characterized the development of our Air Service. (Cheers.)

Mr. Billing: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that this success was only rendered possible by—(Interruption.)

The Speaker: The hon. member must hand in his question.

Mr. Billing: On a point of order, you were proposing to permit me to put that question. You have no idea what that question was. Therefore you are not in a position to judge.

The Speaker: That is the very reason why I asked the hon. member to hand it in. (Laughter.)

Mr. Billing: Am I to understand that it is your ruling that if the behaviour of the members of this House is not compatible with the dignity of this House—(laughter)—supplementary questions cannot be asked?

The Speaker: I am passing no reflection on the conduct of any hon. member. All that I did was to ask the hon. member to hand the question in.

Mr. Billing subsequently asked whether the Speaker of the House was aware that had it not been for the complete change of command the increased efficiency of the Air Service would not have been made possible.

Mr. Bonar Law: No; I am not in the least aware of it.

Mr. Billing: He is not aware of what takes place in his own department!

The Speaker: The hon. member is not entitled to comment. I must warn the hon. member that if he cannot conform to the ordinary rules I must ask him to step outside.

Later Mr. Billing asked leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance. He said he had asked permission on the previous Thursday to move the adjournment to-day, and having regard to certain other matters which had occurred and meetings which had taken place in the country on Sunday, he wished to call attention to the fact that he had given notice of his desire to move the adjournment last Thursday.

The Speaker: Since then, as the hon. member may observe, a blocking notice has been put down which prevents it.

Mr. Billing said he was prevented by Parliamentary procedure—(laughter)—and asked what a blocking notice might be, and whether it had been put down in the interests of the enemy.

The Speaker: If the hon. member will consult either of the two hon. gentlemen sitting on his right or his left they may be in a position to inform him. (Laughter.)

At a later stage of the sitting, when the clerk was about to read the orders of the day.

Mr. Billing, again rising to a point of order, said he could not understand the system of blocking motions, and he could not find the particular one in question on the order paper.

The Speaker informed the hon. member where it was to be found, adding that he was not there to instruct the hon. member in the elements of Parliamentary procedure. (Cheers.)

On rising to put a further point the hon. member was received with impatient cries of "Sit down!"

Mr. Billing shouted angrily: I am not going to sit down when there are a lot of damned Germans running about this country. (Loud cries of "Order!" and "Name!")

The Speaker: I call the attention of the House to the continued disorderly conduct of the hon. member, and I call upon him to leave the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. Billing: On a point of order—

The Speaker: I will not listen to any further points of order. This is not a court of law. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Billing: It is not a place of free speech.

The Speaker: If the hon. member will not carry out my injunction and leave the House, the House will probably consider the question of suspending him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Billing: I am here to do my duty, and I have no intention of leaving this House until the question of this international crisis of our country is settled. (Cries of "Order!")

The Speaker: The hon. member keeps on shouting. If he does not carry out my orders he stands a chance of being suspended by order of the House, and that suspension will be for some time.

Mr. King's support.

Mr. Billing: I feel it my duty—(the remainder of the sentence was drowned by loud and repeated cries of "Name!")

The Speaker: I name you, Mr. Billing, for disregarding the authority of the Chair. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law: I beg to move that Mr. Billing be suspended from the service of the House. (Renewed cheers.)

When the question was put the only hon. member who raised his voice against it was Mr. King (R., Somerset, N.).

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BATTLE OF LAGOONS.

FIGHTING AMID FLOODS.

[FROM G. WARD PRICE.]

LOWER PIAVE, June 2nd.
The first week's fighting has ended the first phase of the world's great Austrian offensive. Stopped everywhere, badly beaten almost everywhere, it has cost the enemy a loss which is estimated at 100,000 men. What is happening now is local fighting at the two places where the Austrians have crossed the Piave, and its object is to settle the actual line on which both sides will then get ready for the next stage of the struggle.

What makes the fighting here especially interesting is the odd sort of ground where it takes place. Here we are in the heart of the dolomite lagoons, that make a twenty-mile broad mountain round Venice. Before the war some of this low-level land had been redeemed, but last winter it was all flooded again. Over these drowned meadows neither boats can float nor men walk. Only the canal dykes and road causeways stand up above the brown and brackish water. All the fighting has to be done along these narrow shelves, and one machine-gun would hold up a battalion were it not for the dense trees which make it impossible to see more than 100 yards anywhere unless you climb to the roof of a house such as one where I am now.

And even here, though the infantry are only a mile ahead, not a human being can be seen, only recently-smashed houses and shell bursts indicate that a fight is going on. The whole country on this Lower Piave is a network of lakes and channels. All the relatively solid ground has been reclaimed from the insidious sea. A few score square yards of muddy earth laboriously raised above the sluggish stream serve to support a few hamlets like this Casaveccherina, each with its church and its covering campanile, the stone for which was brought to this viscous land in hundreds of the scanty, pious bargeloads. The houses are surrounded, not by gardens, but by lakes; instead of having a flower-bed by their front doors they have a pond. To get to any neighbour's cottage they must either follow a series of right angles round the dykes or take the black-streaked boat, which serves them throughout their lives as a perambulator, family gig, provision cart, and hearse.

AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE.

From this lonely house-top on the dykes you have a panorama of a battle that is neither military nor naval. Some way back along the canal are the Italian field batteries, for instance; but their emplacements are pontoons, and the shells of the enemy's counter-battery are falling near them in the lagoon send up tall poplar-shaped splashes of white water. And now two wounded men are going past—but not on stretchers; they are being pushed smoothly and silently along in a sandolo, which is a baby gondola, and from a clearing station that is on board a moored steamer will be taken back to Venice in a motor boat. A strange assortment of troops it is, too, that is fighting in this odd, topsy-turvy corner of the war. At present infantry, Bersaglieri, who are Italian riflemen; sailors, and coastguards are very aggressive; they have already captured a gun and an Austrian captain. There was a long lull in the attack during the night. Not a sound then told of battle, or even of a human presence. It was a small yacht, on the backwaters of the East Coast estuaries, I went back along the cut to one of those amphibious field batteries. Its commander invited me to sleep in his cabin for an hour or two, but no sooner had I dozed off than a blast of air like a blow on the side of the head, and the iron deck two feet above one's face quivered and shook. It was no more than one of the guns on deck being fired. The others joined in, and the rest of the night was an inferno of din. The thin iron bulk rattled and quivered and clanged like a kettle; the guns thudded and stabbed as only field-guns can; the empty shell-cases jangled and clattered on to the Italian vias kept shrieking above the din, and sometimes "Accelerato!" Someone constantly blew a whistle. Eighteen guns are 3,000 rounds in three hours. I sympathised with the battery commander living in this re-echoing iron coffin. "Well, it has one great advantage," he said. "When the enemy fire obliges you to move, the whole outfit moves at once, and in ten minutes it can be 500 yards away up-stream, while the Austrians go on shelling the empty spaces of water, reeds, and mud."—*Daily Telegraph.*

The Speaker: I call upon the hon. member to withdraw in consequence of the decision of the House.

Mr. Billing ignored the Speaker's order, and remained seated in his place.

The Speaker: Do I understand that the hon. member disregards the authority of the House, and will not submit to this order of the House?

Mr. Billing: I am doing what I consider to be my duty. (Cries of "Order!")

The Speaker: I must ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the hon. member.

The Sergeant-at-Arms (Admiral Sir Colin Keppel) proceeded to where Mr. Billing was sitting, but failed in his attempt to prevail upon him to leave. Sir Colin then proceeded to the table, and addressing the Speaker, said: The hon. member refuses to obey your order.

The Speaker: Then I shall suspend the sitting of the House until such time as the hon. member has left, and I call upon the officers of the House to have him removed.

The Speaker then left the Chair and the House, followed by a large number of right hon. and hon. members.

The Sergeant-at-Arms again approached Mr. Billing, who was seated in the corner seat at the far end of the front Opposition bench below the gangway. One or two hon. members attempted to persuade him to leave, but Mr. Billing refused to do so. Four attendants then appeared on the scene, and a violent struggle ensued. Clutching the back of the bench with his right hand and the cross bench with his left, Mr. Billing's resistance lasted for the space of about a minute. The attendants, having succeeded in releasing his grip, carried him bodily by the legs and arms out of the House. The sitting was thereupon resumed.

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Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Mrs. R. Hooper, 70, Mead St., Bath Bridge, Bristol, Eng., July 19, 1916.

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CLARK'S B. A. L. PILLS.

TEN DAYS ON A RAFT.
SUFFERINGS OF VICTIMS OF
GERMAN PIRATES.[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

Intrepid British seamen fearlessly patrolling in a motor-boat in a fair of the wolf of the sea—the Bight of Heligoland—saw an object being tossed about on the troubled waters. Approaching to closer quarters they saw it was a small raft, about half submerged, and upon it was the kneeling, appealing figure of a man, seemingly about 30 years of age, who was to relieve him no matter to what nation he belonged, or whether friend or foe. They knew of the tricks resorted to by the German submarines, and drew nearer with caution. It was soon evident that the man was not shamming, and the poor fellow was drawn on to the deck of the motor-boat, where he collapsed.

Of him who left his ship, which was sunk without warning, and took refuge on those few planks, alone remained. For ten days he had been at the mercy of the waves, that proved kinder to him than the ruthless officer and crew of a German submarine who sank his ship, shot away one lifeboat, and fled at them when they attempted to launch another. Not a word was spoken. In stolid silence the officer directed the fire, saw the men helpless on the raft, circled round, and made off.

Ohlsen saw his captain and shipmates wounded, and helped to get them on to the raft, only to witness their sufferings on that fragile protection between them and eternity. He saw some of them die. Others disappeared during periods when the horrors of the situation rendered him incapable of observing anything. He only knew that on looking round on one occasion he found himself alone, two of the four barrels sustaining the planks, the only food and drink, and the sea water that was dashing over him, and no sign of a succouring hand. Day after day passed. Then the music of gun-fire came to him. He struggled with his knees, saw no help in sight, and sank again. Once more he raised himself, and saw his saviour approaching.

Standing by his bedside and hearing him tell his terrible tale of the sea, and his expressions of gratefulness to British sailors and the British staff, he could not doubt as to the brutality of the enemy, and increased the feeling of pride for our men and women on sea and on shore. Ohlsen's narrative was as follows:

SURVIVOR'S STORY.

"I am a Norwegian, 30 years of age, a single man and was an ordinary seaman on the Norwegian barque *Eglington*, of 140 tons, which was on a voyage to the coast of Norway with coal. We were Captain Ring and a crew of eight, all Norwegians except one, a Russian Finn. We gave no thought to submarines, because we had always been so lucky. We were the third morning out when we saw we were being pursued by a submarine. It followed us for a long time, and when getting close up opened fire, and continued firing shells for about twenty minutes. Thirty-five shells were poured into the *Eglington*. The name was on the stern and in huge letters all along the sides, and must have been clearly visible to those making the attack. They were quite near us when the firing started. I could not see any number or letter on the submarine, and do not believe it had any. I know it was a German craft because of the uniforms of the officer and men. The upper parts of the shells were lit, especially the sails and rigging. They gave us no signal to stop. They just fired away. She had two guns, a big one forward and a smaller one aft. There was no signal, no communication of any sort, from start to finish. Not a word was said, although she was close at one time that I could have dropped a stone on her. We went to lower the lifeboat, and they swept the deck with fire and one shell struck the davits, and the boat hung useless over the side. We then went to the second lifeboat, which was on the roof of the deckhouse, but they fired at us there, and we had to clear out. Four were wounded by shell fire while we were trying to get the boat out. The steward had a leg blown off to shoulder, and another man was badly injured by shell splinters about the head and face.

"Being prevented from launching either of the boats three or four of the crew took to the raft. It consisted of five planks supported by a barrel at each of the four corners, and measured about the size of this bed, about 7 ft. by 5 ft. We pushed it clear of the ship, and six of us and the captain were on it. Two jumped overboard, and we dragged them on to the raft. We took a tin of biscuits and a barrel of drinking water. There was barely space for nine of us, and we were continuously awash, and had a job to hold on and help the wounded men to do so.

SILENT AND CALLOUS.

"Shots were still being poured into the vessel, and about an hour after a half after we left her she sank. The submarine then came close up to the raft, and those on board saw our wounded men and our helpless condition with no mast or means of signalling or steering. They came practically alongside us. They did not speak. They did not speak a word, but circled round us, and made off without any attempt to help us. The sea was fairly rough, and a north-westerly wind was blowing, and it was equally with occasional hailstorms. Before taking to the raft the men had half stripped themselves.

"Asked if the raft was fired on, Ohlsen replied, 'No, they just circled round looking at us without saying a word, the officer on the conning-tower, where I had seen him directing the gun-fire. He was only about ten to twelve yards from us, and must have seen that some of us were

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DYE INDUSTRY.
IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT
ACTION.

Sir A. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, addressing a meeting of the principal dye users of the country at Manchester recently, said that to remove the weakness caused by Germany's world monopoly in the dye-making industry the Government granted substantial assistance to a limited company, their aim being the establishment of a state-aided company around which would be grouped a combination of all the principal concerns engaged in dye-making. That object had not been attained, as the development of dye-making had been hampered by the demand upon it for the supply of explosives. The present position was that there was a very large output of dyestuffs which were required for war purposes and for meeting civilian trade, but little progress had been made with regard to special dyes. For these Great Britain had still to rely largely upon supplies from Switzerland, manufactured from British raw materials. The continuance of the industry on the present lines meant that in the time at our disposal a sufficient advance would not be made to place us in a position of 'practical' independence of Germany at the conclusion of the war.

The Board of Trade, therefore, came to the conclusion that if effective co-operation among the principal makers could be secured, and if certain additional Government assistance were given, the British dye industry could be established on a reasonably wide and safe basis in a much shorter time than if the present separation of interests were continued. They therefore welcomed the fusion of British Dyes, Limited, and Messrs. Levinstein, Limited, and, subject to conditions, they were prepared to agree to raising the maximum rate of dividend, due to shareholders, so long as any part of the Government advance was outstanding, from 6 to 5 per cent. The Government were also prepared to make loans to dye manufacturers, and also to make grants to meet the increased cost of buildings and plant. Finally, the Government had decided that the importation of all foreign dyes, except under license, should be prohibited for a period of at least ten years hence.

A resolution approving of the Government policy was adopted by the meeting.

badly wounded. 'We just floated about and night fell. 'Did any of you sleep that night? 'I should say we did not. 'It was difficult to hold on and to help the wounded. Not many words passed between us, we were so intent on holding on. During the night some of us were swept off by the sea several times, but on every occasion we were dragged on to the raft again. One of the wounded men died, and we put him overboard. Morning came, and we saw by the first light that the steward was in a very bad way. For nearly twenty-four hours after the loss of his leg he suffered, and then gave up. We put him over the side. 'A little while after the second mate died. I don't know where he was wounded. He said nothing, but I saw that his coat was ripped up by shell splinters. Then we found that our drinking water had been spoiled by the sea. Our biscuits, too, had been spoiled in the same way. The following day, early in the morning, our skipper died of his wounds and exhaustion.

"In the afternoon I saw that the only men left on the raft were the chief mate and myself. I don't know when the others went. The chief mate said to me, 'There are only the two of us left now. We must keep going the best we can and not give in.' I said, 'All right.' 'END OF THE CHIEF MATE.

"In the afternoon, as we sat talking, the chief mate said, 'I'm going down to the cabin to fill some pipes. I said, 'Don't do that or you will go overboard.' You will and no cabin on this raft. I could see he was delirious. He tried to go below, but I stopped him. Presently he lay down on the planks, and an hour or two afterwards found he was dead. I had to push his body overboard. 'It was now four days since we took to the raft, and the remaining days I saw no sign of any ship. There was nothing to eat but sea-soddened biscuits, and I ate very little, and the last two cups of the water from time to time, because I knew I must not drink much of it, as the sea had got into it. The raft had sunk at one end, as both the barrels were leaking. We had said very little to each other. 'We had just held on, looking round and looking at each other, now I was without any companion, but I never quite gave up hope. I scarcely remember anything about the last two days. I was hardly in my right mind. 'On the last morning I heard the sound of gunfire. I got to my knees and looked round, but I could see nothing and lay down again. After a time I got on my knees again, and saw a British vessel and knew I was saved. It was a motor patrol-boat quite near the raft. They called out, 'You are all right. They came alongside, and a sailor asked, 'Can you help yourself?' I held on to the stem of their boat, they gave me a hand, and I crawled to the deck. I can remember nothing more except the throbbing and the noise of the engines until they took me on a British ship and brought me to the Royal Naval Hospital, where I have been so well and kindly treated.

"I forgot to tell you that the submarine was a big craft, quite as long as the *Eglington*. The only remark our captain made was, 'I shan't go to sea any more.' Like me, he had never seen any warfare before. This was our first encounter. 'Are you thinking of going to sea again? 'Oh, yes, but I can't go yet. I only had a shirt and overalls on, and my feet and hands were very much swollen from prolonged immersion in salt water. My hands are better, and I shall go out again.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN OFFENSIVE BY SEA.
WILL THERE BE A BATTLE?

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

We in this country who have been lapped to take the submarine lightly, hardly appreciating the grave menace which it offered, do not, perhaps, realize now the chagrin of the Germans at the failure of their campaign, for failing it is, definitely and decisively. We have only to develop the measures which have already given such good results. Evidence of the enemy's anger is supplied by his wireless, which for over a week past has been shouting my name to the world, and abusing the *Daily Telegraph* in connection with the articles which have appeared in those columns on the increased sinkings of U-boats, the demoralization of the crews, and the ill-conceived attempt to intimidate seamen by wild stories about the size, speed, and offensive powers of the so-called "submarine-cruisers." The Germans wanted to hide the truth. Confronted with the records of submarines which fail to return, and impressed by the progress of ship-construction in this and other countries, the enemy hoped that the "submarine-cruiser" fables, and the sinking of last terrorize seamen, and lead Germans and neutrals to believe that merchant ships were being destroyed faster than they could be built. Everything was to support the conclusion that the time was at hand when the Allies for want of tonnage, would have to capitulate.

Only those who have studied the confident statements in the German Press can appreciate the annoyance which has been caused in Berlin by the exposure of this further attempt to deceive the world. The "submarine-cruiser" was Germany's trump card, a miraculous ship, of enormous size, fabulous speed, and great gun-power. The naval staff in Berlin, when it admitted that one of these ships had been sunk far out in the Atlantic by a British submarine, apparently failed to recognize the implication which this confession carried. It proved that, after all, the British Navy possessed vessels quite as remarkable in speed, gun-power, and radius of action. That is the last thing which the Germans wanted known, particularly as Captain Rose, one of their most experienced submarine commanders, had confessed in a lecture at Munich that, while enemy craft were in continual danger from our mines, patrol ships, depth charges, and aircraft, what they particularly feared were our submarines lurking below the water, with periscopes only showing, ready to pick off a U-boat at the moment when it was taking a "breather," officers and men enjoying a period of relaxed strain.

THE AMERICAN COAST RAID.

Even the raid off the American coast did not realize the enemy's high expectations. It was hoped that it would be assumed that something in the nature of a serious blockade had at last been rendered possible. It was intended to suggest that a large number of submarines had crossed the Atlantic. 'What was the fact? There is now reason to believe that the comparatively slight damage was done by a single submarine. That is a statement which the Germans would do a great deal to suppress, but it rests on very high authority. One submarine, we thought, would throw the Americans into a panic, and cause them to demand the recall of their destroyers and other patrol craft from European waters for their own protection. 'Those credulous Germans! They ought to have known the Americans. The attempt to bring about a dispersion of naval force has failed. The Navy Department at Washington has announced that not a single vessel will be recalled from European waters, and that fresh units will be despatched in accordance with the programme drawn up months ago. The enemy thought to change the naval situation to his advantage, bringing about a relaxation of effort in the main strategic areas. He has not succeeded. We have, indeed, yet to learn that the submarine which appeared off the New Jersey coast has got back to its base in the North Sea. One of the dramatic moments of the war was when the *U-9*, on arriving at Newport News in October, 1916, learnt that the submarine merchant cruiser *Bremen* had not arrived. She has never been heard of since, and it is possible that the "submarine-cruiser," which was to decentralize the fight against commerce and produce a psychological atmosphere favourable to Germany will share the same fate.

Whatever encouragement the Germans may extract from events on land, things are going badly with them by sea, and the sea controls the land. We experience ups and downs in the matter of shipping losses, but the curve continues in our favour. If in the Mediterranean the enemy meets with more success than in the North Sea, we may have confidence that there also he will be checked. It has been suggested by French writers that, in view of the failure of the submarine campaign, the Germans may decide to fight a battle by sea. It passes my comprehension why such an expectation should be entertained, seeing that the balance of power against the High Seas Fleet is greater to-day, far greater, than at any previous period of the war—thanks to the co-operation of the American Fleet. The popular impression that battles by sea are fought merely to destroy ships is probably the explanation of this misapprehension. A naval battle can have only one purpose. Mahan summed up the matter in a sentence when he remarked that "the great end of a war fleet is not to chase, nor to fly, but to control the seas." Sir Julian Corbett has put the argument in another way, remarking that battles are only the means of enabling you to do that which really brings war to an end—that is, to exert pressure on the citizens and their collective life.

What chance is there of the Germans taking from us the control of the seas maintained unbroken by the Grand Fleet?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
MR. BARNES ON WORLD'S SAFETY.

Mr. George Barnes, M.P., speaking at Dartford recently, said, he was not there to talk peace, when there could be no peace; and he was as firmly convinced as ever that the defeat of the German attempt to dominate Europe was the indispensable preliminary to the beginning of any lasting and just peace. (Cheers.) The only way to such a peace was, he believed, through a league, or family of nations, being bound together in such a way as to secure it; and he would be satisfied if the League of Nations were now formed by the *Entente* Powers providing it left the door open for any Power subsequently to enter it. The inclusion of Germany should not be regarded as a favour to Germany, but rather as something to which she should be required to subscribe. No League of Nations could prevent war if it did not include all nations. As practical proposals, he put forward, first, the idea of an inter-Allied conference, with representatives of organised democracy as well as those of Governments, to discuss the terms upon which all nations should come together for the common good. Alternatively, if officialdom was too firmly entrenched to admit of the co-operation of non-official elements he urged that Allied Governments should be pressed to take practical action themselves.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, mentioned that forty-four years ago, when he was curate of Dartford, he and a number of persons got into touch with men like Mundell, Broadhurst, Burt, and others, in trying to get people to understand the same high ideals for which we were now fighting. He hoped that permanent good would come out of early efforts. The Supreme War Council might be an embryonic "Parliament of Man," just as the Imperial War Cabinet now sitting daily in Downing-street would, he believed, prove to be the germ of representative authority which would yet manage the affairs of the British Empire. He urged a beginning being made now. (Cheers.) A tremendous trust had been laid upon the present generation to handle aright the most momentous issues in the history of the world.

TURKEY'S WAR AIMS.

A RIDICULOUS LIST.

The Turkish newspaper *Atatürk* publishes Turkey's war aims. They are based on the assumption that if Turkey had not entered the war the Allies would have gained a victory in five months, which would probably have meant the speedy defeat of the Central Powers. Turkey's aims include:—

- (1.) Surrender of the occupied territories of Iraq, Palestine and Jezireh.
- (2.) Restoration of Turkish dominion in Egypt.
- (3.) Independence of Persia and the removal of all British influence at present there.
- (4.) Turkey to dominate the Black Sea, with the protection of all States bordering thereon, and with an Ottoman Prince on the Crimean throne, a German Prince in Georgia, and an Austrian Archduke in Armenia, as regents.
- (5.) Crete to be returned to Turkey.

For nearly four long years when the odds are now at least two to one against them! What hope can the Austrians have at this moment of fighting a decisive action in the Mediterranean, when, owing to the splendid courage of the crews of the Italian motor-boats, they apparently possess only one Dreadnought battleship in an effective condition? One, probably two, and perhaps three, have been sunk, and it must be some time before compensation can be obtained by the enemy in the Black Sea. No! The time may come when the firm and untrained hand of some soldier will compel the enemy forces to seek the desperate ordeal of battle, perhaps first in the Mediterranean, but there is nothing to indicate that it has yet come. Recently the captain of the ship *König* has been boasting that in the Battle of Jutland the British tonnage sunk was more than twice that lost by the Germans. This officer, apparently, failed to notice that that statement, in association with two years' inactivity of the High Seas Fleet, carries with it the exposure of the naval impotence of the enemy.

Let us not be deceived into the belief that this war is going to be decided exclusively by land. That is the theory which the Germans are now trying to impose upon the world. In their heart of hearts they know it is not true. As "Nauticus" declared some years ago, "The battles of the future will be by sea." About the same time Ratzel was preaching to his fellow-countrymen that "the old sharp contrast between sea Powers and land Powers is gone," adding that "the nineteenth century wars which were decided exclusively by land will soon be looked back upon with wonder." The Germans are not ignorant of the teaching of history, and even the Kaiser once declared that "our future lies on the water." The events which are occurring by land are impressive and dramatic, reminding us, in a faint way, of the triumphant progress of Napoleon, until at last he dominated practically the whole Continent. But the land battles which are being fought cannot be decisive unless the history of the past has left us lessons fundamentally false. If, as it did, sea-power was able to triumph over military power a century and more ago, when the combatant countries were in large measure independent of the sea for supplies, with what increased confidence we can regard the situation to-day, when for nearly four years Germany has been increasingly divorced from the sea, from which she obtained her wealth and strength. Sea warfare makes little appeal to our ear or eye, but in this age, when the steam engine has contracted the world and brought every State into a condition of subservience to sea-power, we can regard the future with hope and confidence. —*Daily Telegraph*.

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The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:—
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One First Prize of \$25,000
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If the total amount is not subscribed the amount of each prize to be reduced pro rata.

Winning Tickets must be presented at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 1st December, 1919, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 31st December, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, whose decision shall be final.

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[2365]

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MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 6th Sept. 3 p.m.
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CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
 14th Sunday after Trinity, 1st September, 1918. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m., Matins (11 a.m.), Responses, Psalms: Venite, Grad. 301; Psalms, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 1st September, 1918. 14th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion after Morning Service. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Psalms: Venite, Grad. 301; Psalms, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 1st September, 1918. Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 343, 323, 31, 344 and 106. Evening Service at 6. Hymns, 293, 145, 234, 231, and 371. Preacher, Rev.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KLEEFMAN & BUCKWELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS.

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 31st Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIPO"	On 31st Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 1st Sept. Noon.
YOKOHAMA and TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 1st Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	On 4th Sept. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIKUN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... THURSDAY, 5th Sept. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	10 AM	Str. from Colombo	Malacca	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at COLOMBO	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate	See below	See below	See below	See below

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,330 Tons	6th Sept. 11 A.M.
	KITANO MARU ... 15,980 Tons	18th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 Tons	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU ... 12,200 Tons	18th Oct. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SHINCHIKU MARU ... 7,000 Tons	6th Sept.
	NAGATO MARU ... 9,000 Tons	17th Sept.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN.

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY.

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.

† KASHIMA MARU ... THUR. 19th Sept. at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 232

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	SAT. 31st Aug. Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	SUN. 8th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA AND IQUITO.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2774 and 2775.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Saigon, Port Said, Suez, Alexandria, and Genoa.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Yokohama, Kobe, and Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Fukuoka, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOO YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 1st Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOBU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Sept. at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... October 21st.

"CHINA" ... September 4th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Buildings

O. H. EITNER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 1542.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Communication with Wagan Lighthouse is restored this morning at 10.26 a.m.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONGKONG, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO		Saturday, 31st, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Amoy & Formosa via Keelung		Saturday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong		Saturday, 31st, Noon
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands The Parcel Mail for United Kingdom will be closed to-day, at 3 p.m.		Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
SEPTEMBER:-		
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung		Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin		Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow		Monday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Sandakan		Tuesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.		Tuesday, 3rd, Registration 11.45 A.M. Letters 12.30 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki		Tuesday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Wednesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Thursday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands		Friday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shaukeik, Shatin, Sheungshai, Antai, Ping Shan and San Tin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M. (Letters 6.00 P.M.)	5.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtan and Samshui	8.00 P.M. (Except Saturdays)	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS	ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	5.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Zi	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kamshui	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kankong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	8.00 P.M. (Except Saturdays)	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/6 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
On PARAGUAY	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/0 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4/0 1/2
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Bank Bills, on demand	3/4 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	3/4 1/2
On BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/6 1/2
On CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/6 1/2
On SHANGHAI	
Bank Bills, at sight	3/6 1/2
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On YOKOHAMA—On demand	1/5 1/2
On MANILA—On demand—Pescos	1/5 1/2
On SINGAPORE—On demand	1/5 1/2
On BATAVIA—On demand	1/5 1/2
On HATYONG—On demand	1/5 1/2
On SINGAPORE—On demand	1/5 1/2
On BANGKOK—On demand	1/5 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's buying Rate	\$ 5.50 n.
GOLD DOLLAR, 100 fine, per tael	\$43.00
BAR SILVER per oz.	49 1/2

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Hongkong 20 cent. pieces	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong 10 " "	\$0.03
Canton 20 " "	\$1.05 Discount
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Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [117]

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
M. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

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T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 12th May 1917. [41]

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NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1918. [600]

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Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. [19]

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